

Philatelles

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VINDICATION

OF THE

CONVOCATION

AND THE

Lord Chancellor

OF

IRELAND,

In Answer to the ENGLISHMAN'S
DEFENCE of the G——.

IN A

LETTER to Mr. STEEL, with a POSTSCRIPT
to the Author of the *FLYING-POST*,
No. 3442.

By the Editor of ARISTIDES.

M^r. Delemey

DUBLIN, Printed by Daniel Tompson, 1714.

VINDICATION

OF THE

COMMON

AND THE

Lord Chancellor

J. R. H. M. S. P. N. I. R. H. M. S. P. N.



In Answer to the Englishman's
DEFENCE of the

IN A

LETTER to Mr. SYBIL, with a POSTSCRIPT
to the Author of the FLYING POST,
No. 3442.

By the Editor of ARISTIDES.

LONDON: Printed by Daniel Topham, 1784.



A

VINDICATION

OF THE

CONVOCATION

AND THE

LORD CHANCELLOR, &c.

London, Feb. 2. 1713.

Dear DYCK,



Read thy late Letter, as I imagin'd, to *thy self*; but when I observ'd thy exquisite Conceit of an *English-Man*, born in *Dublin*, I began to think it was to *me*; for as much as by Virtue of that Turn, I came to have as good a Title to it as any Man in *Christendom*, and therefore, in good Manners, thought my self oblig'd to return thee the following Answer; I mean to that Part of it, where thou takest upon thee to vindicate the Commons of *Ireland* from the late ill Usage of the *Examiner*:

A 2

For

For as to that Part, containing thy Curious Speculations upon the Point of a *Pyramid's* being above it's Base, and the Base below it; I shall not presume to say one Syllable, but pass directly to the first Answer to the first Paragraph thou hast notic'd in the *Examiner*, which is this.

By their own indefatigable Industry, by a Thousand Wiles and Stratagems, by the most subtile Abuses of Liberty, by Fears and Jealousies, Lying and Calumny; by the most Arbitrary Strains of usurp'd Power, and by Rage and Violence, unequal to the Capacities of a single Tyrant, the *Irish Whigs* have gotten the better of the Lenity and Indolence of the Government, and have forc'd their Way into One Branch of the Legislature.

To which thou answerest so fully so convincingly and with a Penetration peculiar to thy self. *This Assertion is an High Crime and Misdemeanour.* And I reply, (without Vanity) as fully and as convincingly every Whit. *Friend Richard, it may be a High Crime and Misdemeanour; but depend upon it, it's TRUTH.* But then say you, *'Tis a New Reproach to all Men in Power, if they let this also go unpunish'd.* Truly, Dick, If letting High Crimes and Misdemeanours go unpunish'd, be a Reproach upon the Men in Power, I may say, Thou hast brought more Reproaches upon them than any Man in *Great-Britain*. I don't Question, if I were put to't, but I cou'd
pick

pick out some Thousands of Proofs for this Truth, from the Writings of a certain *Englishman*, born in *Dublin*: Nay, they tell me, *Dick*, That thou thy self keepest an Office for that very Purpose: *namely*, to vend Abuses against the Men in Power at least Three Times a Week, that so thou mayst bring bitter Reproaches upon them *for letting thee go unpunish'd*; and I assure thee, my Friend, this is the only Way that thou, with the united Assistance of thy whole Tribe, wilt ever be able to bring any *just* Reproaches upon *those Men*,

Thou goest on with such surprizing Truths, such noble and useful Discoveries, as cannot fail at once to Amaze and Inform..... ' *It concerns none but the Members of that House, to make Sir Constantine Phipps appear a guilty Man*; indeed it may be so; tho by the Manner of their Proceedings, one would be strongly tempted to think otherwise. I am sure, by the Discoveries they have made, it should seem, as if his *best Friends* were as much *concern'd* in that Accusation, as his worst and wisest Enemies, the C——s.

But then, *you insist upon it, That the House of C——ns are his proper Accusers*: Who ever deny'd it, *Dick*? 'tis so evident that they are, that no Body else ever did, or I dare say, ever will attempt that Province; and if they should, 'tis Ten to One, if they would not incur the Guilt of High Crimes and Misdemeanours.

In the next Place thou comest slyly on with thy Prophecies, *post factum*— Nay, nay, *Dick*, that's intolerable! take that and take *all I throw*! thou knowest (sly Dog!) full well, that the P——nt of *Ireland* had been prorogu'd at least

a Fortnight before the Penning of that Letter, and yet after that, thoudst have the Impudence to palm thy Prognosticks upon us, and come up with thy ifs and and's, forsooth: "*If their Proceedings therein are any Way interrupted, after the Examiner has been his Advocate.....*" What then? Why then, "*it will be a strong Argument on the Side of the C—ns.*" Now I think not; I shoud be of Opinion, that it woud rather be a strong Argument against 'em. I'm sure 'tis an Argument, at least, that Her Majesty thinks 'em in the Wrong; for otherwise it can never be presum'd, that She woud interrupt the Execution of Justice, or postpone the Complaints of an injur'd Nation: But still, perhaps, you'll insist upon it, "*That it is a strong Argument on the Side of the C—ns.*" A strong Argument; How? or, of what? Why truly, Nothing at all. I'm sure, if you had known, you had told us; '*Tis a je ne scay quoy, Dick,*' 'tis a Sample of that masterly Turn in the Compositions of you *easy Writers*, when you woud design something without being at the Labour of becoming intelligible; *i. e.* when something is intended, but nothing meant or understood.

Then; '*as for the Clergy's Opinion of his Lordship in his Administration of Civil Justice, it is no Absolution.*' O Rare RICHARD! but art thou sure of that? very sure! why then I'll tell thee another Truth, that I am as sure of, as thou art of that; and that is, That '*as for the C—s Opinion and Accusation of his Lordship's Administration, it is no CONDEMNATION.*'

But tho the Opinion of the Clergy be no Absolu-

olution, yet, *their Interposition in it, makes more for the Justification of what Mr. Mass. th said of themselves, than Refutation of what the House of C——ns said of the Lord Chancellor.* — Say'st thou so, Dick? why then I find, thou and I are born to differ and dispute.

Dost thou think, that the Interposition of the Clergy in Behalf of the *Chancellor*, whether he were Guilty or Innocent (for that Question is not yet decided, unless perhaps against thee, by a certain Answer and a certain Representation from very good and proper Judges) I say, Dost thou verily believe that such an Interposition does immediately denominate and demonstrate them to be the Troublers and Disturbers of the World? I'll put thee a Case, Dick, Suppose it should enter into the Heads of some Worthy and Honourable Men in a certain Island, *Utopia*, for example, To resolve that a certain Man in that Island, is not in reality one Man, but rather five and thirty Men; and being that Monster, is of Consequence an Enemy to their Sovereign's faithful Subjects, and therefore should humbly Petition that Sovereign to knock that Monster's Brains out, in Mercy to those poor Subjects. — very good! ... why then suppose those Subjects, who are properly and truly call'd faithful, should meet in a Body, & humbly represent to their Sovereign, That they had each of them Two good Eyes, and Ten Fingers; and that with humble Submission, they knew how to count Five and thirty, as well as other Men; and that accordingly they had counted, and counted, till they had almost counted themselves blind, and yet for their Hearts Blood and Cutts, they could

not find, that that same certain Man, was any more than one, single, uncompounded, Individual, and nothing at all like that Monster he was represented; and as for his being an Enemy to your faithful Subjects (say they) Good your Majesty never believe one Word of it; your Majesty knows, we are faithful Subjects; and if we may be allow'd to know our own Friends, and our own Enemies; he is One of the best Friends we ever saw in our Lives; and therefore, as your Majesty pities your poor faithful Subjects, spare him for our Sakes.--- What dost think, Dick? woud it be just in that Case, to call them Troublers and Disturbers of the World, for telling the Truth? Hah? No, no, Dick, ne'er say it; I tell thee, If thou dost, all Mankind will hoot thee for a Codshead and a Sott.... Why at this Rate, thoult never more be deem'd worthy so much as of Writing a dull abusive Englishman.

It is (as you wisely observe) ' *The Glory of the Churches of England and Ireland, that we of the Laity are left at Liberty to judge for our selves, and search the Scriptures for our Duty.* But then, Dick, pray, is it equal, that we should be allow'd all this Liberty in Religious Affairs, and they none at all in Civil? How woud we take it, to have the Absurdities of Transubstantiation ramm'd down our Throats, upon the Pain of Excommunication and Purgatory? And is't not as hard, Dick, that the Clergy should be oblig'd to shut both their Eyes, and deny their Seven Senses, and not dare to distinguish between Black and White; Chalk and Cheese; 35 and a Unit; a Packaddle and a Pikestaff; and twenty other

other Things of as great Consequence, without running the Risque of being taken into Custody for Breach of Priviledge, and voted guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanours? I can tell thee further, That it is the Opinion of a Learned Lawyer of my Acquaintance, that by the *Magna Charta*, and other antient Branches of the Constitution, 'tis the *undoubted Right* of every free Subject, of the Crown of *England*, of what Denomination soever, *that shaves his Beard, and buttons his Doublet before*, absolutely to *distinguish betwixt his Right Hand and his Left*; and if any Man threatnes to cut his Throat, *to cry out, Murder, Murder, or swear the Peace against him*: Nay, thou ownest thy self, *That the Right of Petitioning, is the Right of every Subject in Her Majesty's Dominions*; canst thou then call an Act of this Nature in the Clergy, *aiming at more Authority than they really have*, or rather woud'st thou deprive them of a Right they hold in Common with the meanest of Her Majesty's Subjects?

The Two next Assertions that have any Connexion with one another are Remarkable enough.

First you say, That *'all the Clergymen in the World cannot make out the Words of Mr. Molesworth to be against the Christian Religion*. And soon after you tell us, That *'had their Complaint been, that Mr. Molesworth had turn'd them to ridicule, by an Application of Words in Scripture, they might have expected in a publick Manner to have the Words retracted*.

Dear Sir, 'Tis Ten thousand Pities you were not bred up at the Bar, you have certainly the hap-

piest Turn for an Advocate, of any Man in *Great-Britain*; you have defended your Friend by a most strenuous Assertion, where the Clergy never attack'd him; and you have left him wholly exposed wherever they do; but I dare say, 'twas none of your Fault, 'twas only because you could not help it: Dear Sir, be so kind, as to tell me what Body of Clergy it is, that has charged those Words of Mr. *Molesworth*, to be against the *Christian Religion*; I'm sure 'tis not the Clergy of *Ireland*: I have read their Complaint to the Upper House, and the Lords Message upon it to the Commons, over and over again; and if I were to have the whole World for it, I cannot find one Tittle of that Imputation in either; I have examin'd every Coffee-house; I have enquir'd of all my Acquaintance, I have read the *Flying-Post*; I have — but all to no Purpose; I never yet could meet with any Man, or Thing, that knew one Word of the Matter more than my self: So that good Sir! unless you will be so tender Hearted as to resolve me; in all Probability, I shall go down to my Grave uninformed in this Important Point.

But when I consider'd, that some certain Gentlemen of your Acquaintance (to whom I shall by and by, beg to be remember'd) had desir'd to turn to the 17th of the *Acts*, where we should see the Original Occasion of the Words; and a Reference in the Margin, to another Text in the foregoing Chapter, wherein the Disturbers of the City are pointed at; and then told us, That these were the Persons principally aim'd at by Mr. *Molesworth* in that apt Quotation. I found in

a little Time, that there was really somewhat more Ground for such a Charge, than I at first imagin'd; for I no sooner turn'd to the aforementioned Chapter and Quotation; but I saw as clear as the Light, that those Words were in Truth spoken directly against the Doctrine of Christianity: which some *lewd Fellows of the baser Sort*, charg'd with *many Innovations*, and in Consequence of them, with *turning the World upside down*, and when I came to look, who do you think these same Disturbers of the City shoud be, but *Paul and Silas!* and how do you think they disturb'd it? Why, truly, by teaching the Christian Religion: From whence I very fairly concluded, That the *Troubling of the City*, and the *Turning the World upside down*, was charg'd immediately upon the Apostles; but *mediately* and *ultimately* upon the Doctrine of Christianity; because the Apostles disturb'd the World no otherwise than by *teaching and preaching that Doctrine*. When I had gotten thus far, you can't imagine how I was transported; *What!* (thought I) *am I then in the Opinion of the great STEEL, or rather of the venerable Nestor Ironside, a better Logician, than all the Clergymen in the World!* Go thy Ways honest *Phil.* lay up thy Stock of Fame, treasure thy Glory in a strong Box, and live comfortably upon it for the Remainder of thy Life.

As to the next Assertion, introduc'd by these Words, '*Had their Complaint been, That Mr. Molesworth had turn'd them to ridicule, &c.*' their Complaint indeed, was not literally *That*;

but yet, 'twas not very unlike it : For they say, *They look upon those Words, as design'd to cast an Odium and Aspersions on the whole Clergy, and to represent them as a turbulent and seditious Body :* And, indeed Sir, if ever you design to speak the Truth, 'tis certain, you can never find a better Opportunity of doing it, than by freely and fully *consenting to his Complaint.* However, to please you ; by *casting an Aspersions* ; shall be meant, no more, at *this Time*, than *turning them to ridicule* ; that is, representing them, as a Company of Turbulent Seditious Fellows, *that turn'd the World upside down* ; pray Sir, after they are once become thus Despicable and Ridiculous, how long will they cease to be Odious ? Those whose Follies injure themselves, are often from the ill Nature of the World, the Objects of our *Ridicule* ; but when once they come to injure others (at least when they reach our selves in any great Degree) they never fail to be the Objects of our *Hatred.*

But, (say you) *If they will pronounce a ludicrous Thing, a blasphemous One——* Again ! certainly, *Dick*, thou hast an evil Design upon my Life, I have read that *same Complaint*, and run that same Round over again, till I am ready to faint ; and if I can either find, or hear, of one Word of Blasphemy in it, may I be Author of the next *Englishman*, and hang'd for being so. They do say, indeed, *That they look upon those Words, as utter'd by Mr. Molesworth, to be an intolerable Prophanation of the Holy Scriptures.* And indeed, according to my poor Notion of Prophanation, they certainly are, even from thy own
Words

Words; for if ridiculing in the Phrase of the Scriptures, be not to prophane those Scriptures, I must confess I know not what is.

When, therefore, I read the Charge brought against Mr. *Molesworth* by the Clergy, and *thy Defence*, I cannot but conceit thee, somewhat like an arch Wagg, I once observ'd in *Moor-fields*; he comes up to a *Northamptonshire Bumpkin*, that had a great Quarrel with one of the Wagg's own Acquaintance; *Hark'y Friend*. says he to the Bumpkin, *I'll stand by thee; never fear: You Dog*, says he to his Companion, *I'll hold you Half a Crown, that I defend my Friend's Head here, against you; and that you don't so much as touch one Hair of it, once in twice; done*, says t'other, down with the Money: Immediately they deposited into the Hands of another of their Gang, and to Work they went; the Rogue held up his Stick very stiffly over his Friend's Crown, and bid him, *Fear nothing; my Life for yours* (says he) *he does not come within a Foot of thy Hat*. At the same Time, his Companion lends the poor Fellow a cursed Wipe over the short Ribbs. I told you so, (says the Rogue;) *if he had been Striking till Doom's Day, , he woud not have touch'd a Hair of your Head*.

Honest *Richard*, e'en so hast thou serv'd thy Friend *Molesworth*: Thou hast strenuously asserted, That those Words are *not Blasphemous*, nor spoken against the *Christian Religion*; there thou defendest him from Two Charges, which the Clergy (that ever I heard of) have not yet brought against him; but as to the true Charge Of *Aspersing the Body of the Clergy. and prophaning*
the

the Holy Scriptures, there thou hast left him entirely expos'd: Thou hast guarded his Head; but thou hast suffer'd him to receive one or two curst Wipes upon the short Ribbs, that have made his Heart ake.

Nor hast thou been much kinder to the C---ns, than to thy Friend, for thou defendest their Conduct against the *Examiner*, with such thin thredbare Sophistry, as any One may see through, with half an Eye.

The C---ns, who had a Right to impeach the Lord Chancellor, went into gentler Methods, and Petition'd, That he might be recall'd, for the Peace of the Subjects of Ireland.

They had a Right, you say, to *Impeach*, and pray, why did they not exert it? they are not ordinarily so little tenacious of their Rights; at least, 'tis not generally thought that they are. Why ——— *they went into gentler Methods*: How gentler? Dost mean, with Regard to the Lord Chancellor, or, with Regard to themselves? Did they think, removing him from his Employ, a gentler Punishment than they could procure him by *Impeachment*? Never believe it, *Dick*; for they hate him, as they hate Poison or Obedience: If they had their Will of him, they would burn out both his Eyes, tear out his Liver, and eat his Heart. No, no! the Gentleness thou aim'd'st at, must regard *themselves*. They would not be at the Pains, to make him appear Guilty; they knew it was a hard Task; and would make their Hearts ake, before they could go through with it; they knew it was much easier to *Petition* him Guilty, than to prove him so; and there-

therefore they went into gentler Methods.

As to the Truth that follows, I scorn to be behind Hand with thee, and therefore I'll give thee another for it, *The Right of rejecting Petitions, when they are Frivolous and Vexations, and the Allegations in them contain'd, are False and Scandalous and Malicious, is as much the Right of the Sovereign of England, as the Right of preferring them, is the Right of every Subject in Her Majesty's Dominions.*

Dick, There are many other Fooleries and Falsehoods in thy LETTER; but at present I am quite weary of thee and it.

PHILALETHES.

P O S T S C R I P T

Dear Sir,

BE pleas'd, when you write next, to give my most humble Respects to the Gentlemen, the *Elaborate Compilers* of the Letter to the Author of the *Flying-Post* (Num. 3442) dated Jan 12, and the most ingenious History and curious Queries at the End of it. I am the more amaz'd at that *prodigious Performance*; when I consider, that many of my Correspondents from Ireland, do assure me, that *Not more than One hundred and Twenty* clubb'd to the admirable Composition; nay, and some are very confident, that 19 of them were Aldermen, *down right Aldermen*. Good Sir, give my humble Respects as before; and let 'em know

know, That it shall be the Study of my Life, to obtain the Honour of their Acquaintance; that I may have the Happiness of playing one Game of *Questions* and *Commands* with 'em before I die: For tis beyond all Dispute, That they are, at this Day, the greatest Masters in that refin'd Art, of any in the Polite World. Let them know, that it was in a great Measure, from the infinite Regard I had to them, (because I observ'd 'em somewhat shagrin'd) that I was at the Expence of so much Mirth and good Humour in my Answer to your Letter; to give *them* full Satisfaction in Relation to their learned Dissertations upon *the Interposition of the Clergy in the Affair of my L—d C——r, and their Charity to Mr. Moleſworth*, and their own Acute Queries upon both.

But because they may perhaps be offended, if I should not pay a particular Regard to that *Elaborate Composition*, be pleas'd to let them know, That I have taken it into my most serious Consideration; that I have studied it Day and Night, since the first Moment it appear'd in a fair Print in this Kingdom; and that besides the full Satisfaction given to the principal Points of it, in my Answer to you, I have likewise made the following Important Observations, upon the Historical Part of it, with such close and pertinent Answers to the Queries annex'd, as you your self will own to be *full, well digested, and Satisfactory*.

OBSERVATIONS upon the *Historical Part*.

Observation I.

One Third of that Ingenious Narration, is really Fact, bating a considerable Chronological Error,

one

one Error of the Press, and one or two small Hiatus in the M. S. all which may and must be thus corrected and supply'd, because otherwise every Child can tell that it is imperfect and false in many Places.)

For the C——ns of Ireland—read—the Leading Men of the C——ns of Ireland—betwixt the Words Way, and Had, insert —no less than the Opposition of Truth, Honesty and a good Conscience. For a whole Week,—read—almost Three whole Years; for inform themselves, read—invent—between the Words Publick, and the, insert, —many Instances of.

'And thus the Truth of the Narration will be well consulted; and the Sense preserv'd entire, and then the Paragraph will stand thus —

The Leading Men of the C——ns of Ireland, with an inexpressible Courage and through the greatest Difficulties imaginable, which were thrown in their Way, no less than the Opposition of Truth, Honesty and a good Conscience, had been Labouring for almost Three whole Years, first to invent, and afterwards to expose to the Publick, many Instances of the male Administration of the L-d C—— of Ireland, &c

Observation II.

'As to many evil Designs, and Practices that follow; 'tis certain, (as my Authors have it) that they were all (either publicly or privately) charged upon the Ch——r by the C——ns.

N. B. They were all charged, but not one Title of them proved.

C

Observa₂

Observation. III.

'Tis cause of great Speculation, why the C——ns did not expose to the World, long Lists of those poor and profligate Persons, who were made Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, by the L——d Ch——r; especially, when both he. and his Friends, had the Assurance to Vaunt openly, That, they woud compare those Lists, with any that had been made since the Revolution.

Observation IV.

'Tis no less amazing, why, they did not expose to the Publick, those Multitudes of Papists which he suffer'd to be Arm'd contrary to Law; unless perhaps they deem their Numbers too Formidable to be provok'd; the Reports of this Matter are very various; some woud seem to insinuate that They were at least Fifty Thousand: And others who have seen the Lists are very confident, they were but Fifty: The Courtious Reader is at his Choice to believe which he pleases.

Observation V.

'Tis generally believ'd here, That the L——d Ch——r's encouraging of Converts, was in Pursuance of a deep Design he had form'd within himself for many Years past; to destroy the Protestant Interest of Ireland, by bringing over as many as he cou'd to the Establish'd Church: And that not only in direct Desiance to an Act, Entituled, An Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; but like-

likewise, in Contradiction to the Heads of a Bill, brought in the last Session; To disqualify all Converts from Honours and Places of Trust, not excepting even his G— of Sh——) and that for the further Encouragement of such Persons as should forsake the Errours of the Church of Rome, in Purjuance of the said Act.

Observation VI.

Many Things, in the Third Paragraph of this ingenious History, are budled together in so confus'd and perplex'd a Manner, as woud incline the Courteous Reader to suspect in any Authors of less Integrity, that it was neither the Design nor the Interest of the Historians to give a true, clear, and distinct View of those Particulars, to the World; they tell us, that,

' In Opposition to all these Proceedings of
' the C——ns, then upon the Anvil, the
' House of L——ds thought it adviseable to
' lay claim to their Character of a supreme
' Court of Judicature, took upon themselves
' to prejudge a Cause, which might, and
' ought, according to the Order of Parliametary Accusations, to have come before them, and Address'd Her Majesty in Vindication of my L——d C——r by counter Examinations taken after an extraordinary Manner *ex parte*, &c.

Now woud not any One that read that Paragraph, conclude, That the Lords Address in Favour of my L——d Ch——r, was in direct Opposition to the Proceedings of the C——ns,

then upon the Anvil ; and, that, that Address was founded upon *counter Examinations, taken after an Extraordinary Manner, ex parte, &c.* (If those Words have any Meaning, 'tis certain this must be it :) And yet 'tis Notorious that this Address of the Lords, had no Relation either to those Examinations, or to the Proceedings of the House of C——ns, in Relation to the L—d Ch——r ; for as much as they had not then enter'd upon those Proceedings ; but referr'd entirely to *some Aspersions thrown upon the L—d Ch——r by one Nuttal* : which the L—ds enquiring into, and finding no Grounds for such calumny ; did indeed presume to tell Her Majesty as much : but as for those Enormous Discoveries of the L—d C——r's male Administration made *after that*, by the C——ns ; 'tis certain the L—ds never so much as touch'd upon 'em, till after the C——ns had gone into some Resolutions, against the L——d C——r, and Address'd Her Majesty upon those RESOLUTIONS ; and then indeed they drew up a faithful Representation of these Facts that were charg'd against him : And if this be *Prejudging*, I cannot but observe in the next Place.

Observation VII.

That, Prejudging is taken (in that Place) in a very New and Special Acceptation of the Word,

Observation VIII.

The other Two Parts of that most ingenious Narration, are partly Fact, and partly the Product of a Fruitful Invention, founded upon that Favourite Adage

Adage of the Eminent Compilers; calumniare fortiter et aliquid adhærebit. But,

Observation IX.

'Tis the general Opinion that the Proverb has fail'd in this Instance; and that the well imagin'd Calumny of our Author, has by an unfortunate Kind of an Antiparistasis, by Reason of the circumambient Truth, reflected, and encreas'd upon themselves. But many that allow the former, are strongly inclin'd to think the latter impossible.

35 Answers, to the 44 Queries — *vide Flying-Post. Num. 3442.*

	1st. to 4 Q's. I answer directly—ay.
	2d. to 1 ————— ay, ay.
	3d. to 4, obliquely, ————— yes,
	4th. to 1. ————— ay, yes.
Ans. } the	5th. to 1, positively, ————— certain.
	6th. to 3. ————— most certain.
	7th. to 1, <i>Wisely.</i> ————— because *—
* N. B. why	8th. to 2, <i>Sternly</i> — — — why *—
	and because 9th to 9, peremptorily — — — no.
	are written 10. to 2, fiercely — — — no, no.
	with a Dash 11. to 1, disdainfully — — — not at all.
	after them 12. to 3, partitively ————— ay, no.
	for Reasons 13. to 1, ————— no, ay.
	which the
	Reader will 14. to 10. } the most shrewd and in-
	find, if he } genious of the whole Sett,
	weighs 'em 15. to 1, } gravely ————— <i>hump.</i>
	duly. } ————— perhaps.

Tot 44.

I

I need not tell the *curious* Reader *which* *Answers* are design'd for *which* *Queries*; he will easily observe by the first cast of his Eye, the great Pertinancy and close Relation betwixt every *Query*, and it's correspondent *Answer*, particularly betwixt the *Archeſt Q.* in the whole, and the ingenious *Perhaps*. Doubtless he will also wisely consider the profound Mystery couch'd under the 9th Answer to the 9 *Queries* referr'd to: With many other Depths (I may say it without Vanity) of profound Speculation, and uncommon Knowledge.

Dear Sir, 'tis hop'd you'll be so kind as to take particular Notice to your Friends of the Letter-Writer's unparalell'd Modesty, Good Manners, and great Deference to *their Superior Judgment*; in presuming to Answer but *One* of their *Queries*, *disdainfully*, and *One wisely*.

'Tis hop'd you will likewise observe to 'em, That, **Letters*, **Remarks*, **Observations*, and **Examinations*, are the Expressions now in mode to signify full and compleat Answers, from such Masterly Hands as none ever dar'd venture to Reply to before.

Sir, Your most Humble,

most devoted and

most obliged Servant.

PHILALETHES.

**Vide*

* *Vide Englishman*, Vol--- Num--- *vide* Remarks upon a certain Discourse, &c. by an Illustrious *unknown M. F. vide Wh--t--ghan's* Examinations, &c. just publish'd. *vide L---m--rt's* Observat. *Nondum editas---*

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

NOW in the Press, to be publish'd when the first Edition of this Renown'd Letter and Postscript. are entirely dispos'd of, and not before, a curious Historico-philological Treatise of the Origin and Excellent Use of Enigma's, deriv'd down from their first Rise (much higher than Oedipus) to the Oaks of Dodona, ; from thence, to the Renoun'd SPHYNX; from Her to Her celebrated Majesty of SHEBA, and thence transmitted thro' a long Series of EASTERN-BARDS; and at Length recover'd in Europe among the other learned and useful Discoveries of the GOTHs and VANDALS; from which Remarkable ÆRA, you will find a more Special and Minute Relation, of all their wonderful Adventures and Effects for the Space of some Hundreds of Years, down to their present lamentable (and never to be enough deplo'r'd) Decay and Corruption into Queries. To which is added, A Large Appendix concerning the various Methods of Proof, most esteem'd in all Ages since the Invention of Logick; containing all the most subtle and essential Distinctions, between

Argumentation	{	By Catechism, or putting a Question. --- By Petition, commonly call'd, <i>Petitio Principii</i> ; or begging the Question; and by Syllogism; or clear Proof.
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F I N I S.

